

*HIS* SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. N. D 4542

REPORT

S. 1, Special Branch, ~~Shanghai~~, <sup>D. 1933</sup>

Date February 26, 1933

Subject (in full) Shanghai Expedition to the North West.

Made by D.S. MacAdie

Forwarded by

*The Robertson, Sept.*

Exhaustive enquiries have failed to reveal the existence of the so-called Shanghai Expedition to the North West which is quoted in the attached article appearing in the China Press edition of January 20, 1933.

In the original letter sent to the China Times by their correspondent in Sinkiang there is no mention of a Shanghai expedition only the expedition to the north west. Enquiries at the China Press did not elicit the reason for stating that the expedition emanated from this port but it appears evident that the journalist responsible for the article in the foreign paper drew his own conclusions in that the correspondent had addressed the letter to the China Times as of interest to local residents.

The only local organization interested in north Western matters known to the municipal Police is the "Society to Study the north West" (西北學會), with an office at 204 Rue Prosper Paris, French Concession.

Kong Tien-kuo (康天國), Chief of this body has no knowledge of such an expedition and stated that in his opinion there was not an organization of this nature in Shanghai.

The names of the foreigners given as in charge of the expedition would appear from the nature and number of the Chinese characters to be those of Japanese.

The antecedents of Lieutenant Colonel Sebastian who is mentioned in the article are covered in a previous article in the China Press, attached dated January 14.

*R. W. Mac Adie*

D. S.

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1933

## Foreign Buddhist Monks Incite Sinkiang Revolt

### 4 Aliens Of Unnamed Nationality Charged In Message To China Times With Using Loafers For Uprising Against Chinese Government

The only first-hand information concerning the uprising in Sinkiang province recently reported by Tass was contained in a letter sent to Shanghai by Mr. Luo Ching, member of the Shanghai expedition to the Northwest, who is now in Sinkiang. The letter was published exclusively in yesterday's issue of the China Times, one of the leading Chinese dailies here.

What was described in the Tass report as a Mohammedan uprising, according to Mr. Luo's letter, was started by a group of vagabonds and loafers. There is a big colony in the city of Turfan of these bed-to-no-trade people who have been the constant instigators of trouble between the Mohammedans and Chinese in the Turfan region.

*Editorial*  
Strange Report

In the Shanghai expedition to the Northwest entered into Sinkiang province, the letter continued, they received a report stating that a foreigner had carried a huge fund to Turfan to start some philanthropic and benevolent work for the Mohammedans in that region.

Investigation by the party, however, revealed that there had been three foreign Buddhist monks and a missionary who, under the pretext of religious propagation, supplied these ignorant people with money and advised them to organize armed self-preservation committees. The names of these foreigners were given in Chinese as Chen Ho, Shu Chi Long, Tzu Ching, Chen Chung, Hsi Ho, Ching Cheng, Ching Chung and Lin Fa. The missionary was not named.

#### Letter To British Officer

In connection with the Mohammedan "uprising" was mentioned the name of a British officer who was a career of long in the British Army. His name was not given, but he was connected with the British Legation in Sinkiang, and the

#### People Withdraw Support

Members of the expedition to the Northwest who were then in Sinkiang, the letter stated, explained to the local and government authorities the gravity of such an organization, whereupon many of those who had enrolled as members of the committee withdrew, and the local government also took action against it.

Following the ban on the committee enforced by the local government, the Chinese constituents

of the committee fled to the mountainous regions, but remained a menace to the peace of the province. These quasi-bandits were engaged by the defense forces of the province in a severe encounter which took place during December of last year. Repulsed, they gathered again and advanced along the Ur chi River for an attack on Luiwa, capital of Sinkiang, but were again defeated.

In conclusion, Mr. Luo says in his letter to the China Times that he has been keeping himself in close touch with such developments and expects to receive more reports from time to time.

SI, For inquiry please  
and report on the  
subject of the Shanghai  
expedition and the  
identity of the persons  
involved.

# Mohammedan Uprising In Sinkiang Seen As

New Buffer Between  
China, USSR Planned;  
Revolt Is Connected  
With Tibetan Invasion

British Active With  
Agent Believed In  
Col. Lawrence Role

MOSCOW, January 12.—(Tass)—A dispatch received here from Istanbul reports a serious Mohammedan uprising in the Turfan region of the Chinese province of Sinkiang. It is stated that the rebel forces are well-armed and are now advancing on Urumchi to the north, which is not far from the border of Outer Mongolia.

According to the dispatch, the rebel forces have effected a junction with the Mongolians of Karashar in the extreme north of the province and have also connected themselves with the Mohammedan population in the regions adjacent to Tibet and the Indian frontier.

#### Connected With Tibet

This uprising must be considered as definitely connected with the operations of the Tibetan troops who invaded Szechuan province. There is no doubt that interested imperialist countries are endeavoring to utilize the present moment to set up in Sinkiang a Mohammedan state hostile to China, which would be dependent upon them and which would serve as a buffer between the U.S.S.R. and China in the northwest, just as Manchuria does in the northeast.

It is generally known that the recent years have seen intense Soviet activity in Sinkiang, particularly in the region of the recent reported uprising, where there have taken place a number of "scientific" and other expeditions directly participated in by U.S.S.R. officials. Recently, too, there have been a number of other Chinese troops sent to the region.

**Colonel Lawrence**  
Associated Press  
Who is the 1900-1901  
Lieut.-Colonel  
Gordon, mentioned in a recent  
column in this edition? He  
joined the 1st Guards Dragoon  
Regiment in 1891, served in 1900 and 1901  
and took part in the "Mahan" and  
"Kashmir" expeditions. He  
was promoted to the rank of  
Colonel in 1901.

of the present British dominated state of Iraq.

Sinkiang in recent years has had very close relations with the Soviet Union, there being a motor road into the region from the terminus of the "Turkei" railway. Sinkiang is somewhat isolated from the rest of China. It is, for example, quicker to travel from Shanghai to Sinkiang via Vladivostok than by any route through China.

D.S. made it  
1/15